

[We owe an apology to our esteemed correspondent "Joxe" for several errors which occurred in her late contribution. In justice to her merits, we republish the piece, as corrected, hoping that whatever fault may have been found in consequence of our oversight, may be attributed to us and not to the author of the lines.]

I'm Weary.

I'm weary—life has been to me,
As to all others, mix'd with good and ill:
A wreath of roses on a changing sea,
Gliding or tost, as meets the wild wind's will.
But good or ill, smooth sea, or foaming swell,
Oh, which has wearied most, 'tis hard to tell.

For evils I have patience, and my soul
Is taught to bear the pain it cannot heal.
But can the spirit's boasted strength control
Its first deep sense of loathing, when the seal
Which binds earth's scroll of bliss is broken quite,
And all its mocking joys laid open to the sight?

Friendship! thou hast a music name; but I
Have proved the frailty of thy binding chain.
Too soon I've learned beneath thy azure sky,
The prize thou offer'st me I seek in vain.
Still I believe earth holds its essence pure;
But I have wearied following the false lure.

And love, the soul's pure incense breath, sent forth
To woo an idol to its home of thought—
I've prized it here at what in heaven 'tis worth,
And restless, anxious, though still vainly sought,
An altar where its constant, starlike blaze
Could meet with equal warmth my spirit's ardent gaze.

Yet live I not without its genial power,
But turn with eager worship to the mind
Which fills all things about me. Each fair flower
Speaks to me words of love; the murmuring wind
Breathes to my ear as full, as rich a swell
As e'er from lover's lute on maiden spirit fell.

I love to see the morn as tearful blushing
She lids the sun upon his love course start;
I love to feel his eye my cheek flushing,
Making my soul of his bright essence part:
I love the moon's glance on the sleeping water—
For then low voices sigh, "We love thee, earth's
wild daughter!"

Joxe.



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

Weaver & Hise, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, October 9, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

ADAM W. SNYDER, of St. Clair county,
ISAAC P. WALKER, of Vermilion county,
JOHN W. ELDREDGE, of Cook county,
JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Gallatin county,
JAMES H. RALSTON, of Adams county.

ELECTION ON THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER.

Maine Election.

The latest information we have from Maine is not sufficient to warrant the conclusion that either of the candidates is elected. Some of the Whig papers profess to have returns from the whole State, and claim majorities varying from one hundred to one thousand, owing entirely to the heat of their blood or the contents of their "hard cider brandy flasks." At first they claimed thousands, and now they have got to hundreds, and when the result is known, we will, in all probability, be informed that "they are just where they thought they would be."

We are of opinion that there is a sufficient number of scattering votes to defeat a choice, in which event the Constitution of that State provides, that the House of Representatives shall choose by ballot two out of the four persons (if so many there be) having the largest number of votes; and that of the two thus designated, the Senate shall choose one by ballot, who shall thereupon be declared to be duly elected Governor of the State.

The State election in Georgia was held on 5th, and in Maryland on the 7th.

The Danville Committee.

We this week publish President Van Buren's course in the New York Convention relative to the right of suffrage, which is a full and explicit answer to the Danville Committee in relation to their interrogatories touching this point. We hope that those individuals who have falsely accused the president of being in favor of a property qualification, will read this exposition of his course, and silence their calumnies against him on this point. Let every democrat read it, and use the same for the particular edification of those who may have said in their eyes on the day of election.

Chicago Democrat.

We discover by a late number of this valuable paper, that Mr. WESTWORTH has associated himself with Mr. BRADLEY in the publication of the Democrat. Mr. W. says: "The business of the office will hereafter be conducted under the firm of WESTWORTH & BRADLEY, and, as the undersigned wishes to devote his whole time to the editorial department, he will take it as a great favor if those, who have business with any other of the departments of the establishment, will apply immediately to Mr. Bradley, who will attend to any business and accommodate them as near their expectations as can be done this side of the Eastern Cities."

Massachusetts State Convention.

The Democracy of this old Commonwealth assembled at Springfield, and nominated MARCUS MORTON for re-election to the gubernatorial chair, and NATHAN WALKER for Vice Governor.

The Convention is represented as having been a very large assemblage, estimated at six thousand. Dr. Henry H. Child, of Pittsfield, presided, assisted by fourteen Vice Presidents, one from each county. Addresses were delivered, and declarations made for the "public eye," by Messrs. Rantoul, Church, Walker, A. H. Everett, and Hallett.

We have little hope of carrying this State, but if able and distinguished champions, a righteous cause, and undying vigilance can accomplish anything, the cause of democracy may triumph over the combined forces of Abolition, Whiggery, and Fanaticism.

The Battle Field.

We submit extracts from papers of different sections on the country, relative to the approaching contest. They are all taken from journals of the highest standing.

The election in Ohio and Pennsylvania takes place of Tuesday next. Ohio we consider doubtful, and would certainly be very agreeably disappointed should the democracy succeed by more than a very small majority. The Ohio Statesman, however, is confident of a triumph, and says:

"We assure our friends once more that our prospects for carrying Ohio is cheering indeed. From every part of the state, north, south, east and west, our friends write but one sentiment, viz: 'we will do as well or better here than usual; the Democrats were never more aroused; and of the changes, we can boast our full share.' Though we do not make quite as much noise as our opponents, we are not the less active. If other parts of the state will do as well in proportion to other elections, all is safe in Ohio." Such being the universal sentiment, can any one doubt the result when they know that other neighborhoods are doing as well as theirs? Democrats, push forward—be ready, be organized, see that voters have fair play at the polls—keep an eye on Alfred Kelley's men—judges &c., and all is safe."

PENNSYLVANIA.—We consider certain for Van Buren and Johnson, should the whigs even succeed in obtaining a majority in the State Senate, which they in all probability may, as the democrats had but a majority of one in the last Senate, and that one elected by a small majority in a whig district. The lower house will again be democratic, unless that portion of the party which is disaffected at the course pursued by the governor in relation to the banks is stronger than we think it is. In November, however, we have nothing to fear in this state, as all misunderstanding in relation to State policy will then be out of the question, and we may safely calculate on from 8,000 to 10,000 majority.

We take the following paragraph from the Richmond Enquirer of the 23d ult. relative to our prospects in the Keystone State:

PENNSYLVANIA.—is beyond question—and, as a very respectable gentleman, who disclaims all party politics, and is just from the interior of the state, says, if the whigs count with no better data upon other states than they do upon Pennsylvania, they are grossly deceived—that she is safe for Van Buren, by from 15 to 20,000.

NEW YORK.—Every mail assures us more that "New York will be redeemed." The Democracy are up and doing, and judging from the spirit and confidence that prevail in all quarters, we have full assurance that New York will not forsake her favorite son in this trying hour, when every species of legendaryism is used to defeat him. The late convention at Poughkeepsie is said to have been the largest ever held in the United States. We take the following from the N. Y. New Era:

"One of the largest assemblages of Freemen ever convened together in the U. S., met at Poughkeepsie, according to previous arrangement, on Wednesday last, the 16th inst. Delegates from the counties of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, Rockland, Rensselaer, Ulster, Albany, Schoharie, Putnam, Columbia, Washington, Green, Schenectady, Montgomery, and Orange attended in large numbers, and a continual stream was eagerly pouring in until the close of the day. The whole number present was computed to have been over SIXTY THOUSAND."

"The boats from this city, the Rochester, Arrow, R. L. Stevens, Wave, Kosciusko, Superior, Napoleon, Utica, and Osceola, were crowded with the Democracy of this city. The James Madison, with a tow-boat, both laden to their utmost capacity, came from Orange county. The Albanians and Troyans to the number of FOUR THOUSAND, arrived at Poughkeepsie in the afternoon, after the Convention had organized, in the large steamer Troy and the tow-boat attached. The John Mason, Legislator, Westchester, and Hudson, with boats in tow, came overboarded with the Democracy from different places on the river. The farmers from the country, the intelligent and industrious yeomanry of the land, turned out in mass. Wagon after wagon, filled with these hardy tillers of the soil, attended in thousands to join their fellow-citizens in the aspiration that the Empire State may be speedily redeemed from the thralldom of the present British Whig and Abolition dynasty. Veteran soldiers and patriots of the revolutionary and late war—men whose silver hairs bespoke for them veneration and respect, joined in the proceedings, anxiously anticipating our political redemption."

"As the boats passed up the river they were cheered by the thousands that lined its shores, and the noise of artillery and the returning cheers of the delegates on board. On their arrival at Poughkeepsie, which was about one o'clock, P. M., at which time there had already assembled

full thirty thousand persons, the various delegates, with their banners and music formed in procession, and marched through the village. It is impossible to do justice to the scene that was presented. It surpassed every thing of the kind within our recollection. The village was literally crammed. From every window and door—wherever an aperture could be found, eager faces were protruded, and warm welcomes were heard."

But this is not all. In the Commercial Emporium itself, eye in Wall street, a large meeting has been held, called by 300 merchants, whose names were signed to the notice.—The whole proceeding furnishes new evidence of what we have some time heard, that some of the merchants of the City have been purged of the cantankerous which obscured their vision, and are coming over to the Administration. This memorable meeting took place at the Exchange on Friday evening, and, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, obedient to the call published in the Democratic papers of the city, the merchants assembled in great numbers to express their unanimous determination to support the present Administration. The space before the Exchange was densely crowded before the hour of meeting, and at two o'clock an organization took place by the appointment of GEO. DOUGLAS as President."

The meeting was addressed at great length by the Hon. SILAS WRIGHT in his most powerful manner, who vindicated the Sub-Treasury bill, and "then took up the question of a National Bank, having understood (as he said) that it would form a leading feature in the policy of the Harrison administration, if the General should be elected, and descended upon the power which it exercised upon the commercial interests of the country."

"The meeting was then addressed by BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Esq., in an eloquent and impressive manner, and spirited resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting were unanimously adopted. The whole affair was a complete triumph. In the very hotbed of the moneyed aristocracy and in the neighborhood of the banks, the men whom the British Whigs represented as depressed, bankrupt, and ruined by the acts of the administration, convened together to give the "loud lie" to the pitiable slander. The merchants of New-York have spoken out nobly and boldly. Interested as they are, deeply and entirely in the success of trade and commerce, they have said that neither are in danger from the hands of the Administration, and are prepared at the forthcoming contest, to resist to the last, every attempt to establish a dynasty, bought by and sold to a British power."

VIRGINIA.—This state is certain for Van Buren and Johnson. Speaking of the late Charlottesville Convention the Richmond Enquirer says:

"We can safely say this Convention is the largest and most respectable body of the kind ever held in this state. A list of delegates not having yet been made out, it is impossible to determine the number in attendance; but we think we cannot be wide of the mark in saying that there are, between Five and Six Hundred. The members are all animated with the right spirit, and what is better than all, they bring with them the most animating accounts of our prospects in every quarter of the "Old Commonwealth." From information, derived from a personal intercourse with the members, we have no hesitation in saying that we are firmly convinced that the State is safe for VAN BUREN "BY THOUSANDS." Indeed, we have never permitted ourselves to believe, for one moment, that Virginia, "proud, gallant, chivalrous OLD VIRGINIA," would ever sully her hitherto pure and uncontaminated escutcheon, by hitching herself to the car of Hartford Convention Federalism, propelled by the infuriate demon of Northern Abolition; but if we had ever entertained a doubt, so degrading to the fair fame of "the Mother of States," that doubt would have been removed, now. Our friends abroad may rely upon it, "VIRGINIA WILL DO HER DUTY" in the Fall."

Ohio Banks.

J. WHITEHILL, Treasurer of the State of Ohio, has issued a Circular, dated, Columbus, Aug. 15, stating that the notes of the Bank of Gallipolis, Farmers' Bank of Canton, Bank of Steubenville, Bank of Manhattan, Miami Exporting Company, and new Bank of Circleville are no longer received at that office in payment for State dues. The Banks of this State are also excluded.

Indian Troubles on the Western Borders of Missouri.

We find the following item in the last "Liberty Star":

"There have some difficulties arisen between the Otto and Iowa tribes of Indians, growing out of some aggressions by the former on the territory of the latter. We learn that 200 regulars, under the command of Col. Kearney and Capt. Boone and Allen, will leave Fort Leavenworth on Monday next for the purpose of settling the dispute, 'peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.'"

Hard Cider.—Rev. J. N. T. Tucker.

The Rev. J. N. T. Tucker is well and favorably known to the citizens of Madison county, N. Y., as well as to a large portion of the inhabitants of the State. His impartial denunciation of men and measures, whenever coupled with immorality, has been frequently made, and never more appropriately and deservedly than in the following instance. He says:

"If political parties cannot promote their ends without prostituting the morals of the nation in this way, it is time that all men, rallied around a

pure and holy standard, act by themselves. And here I confess, that let what other prospects in the success of the parties may promise, I have great fear of evil from the genius of that party's action when in power, which to gain success, WILL SELL THE VIRTUE & MORALS of the people to obtain it."

Foreign News.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston, on the morning of the 21st ult. She made her passage to Halifax in 12 days and to Boston in 13 1/2 days.

The Turco-Egyptian question is still the all-absorbing question of Europe. The late French papers are much more pacific than they have been; but there is every prospect that there will be some hard fighting in Syria; but not a general war between the great powers of Europe. A correspondent of Bennett's N. Y. Herald says, "the question is effected by so many under currents, and counter currents, in the great game of diplomacy that is going on, it is hard to tell what complex ion it may assume on the coming day. It has to be treated as a physician would a complicated case of fever, according to its daily symptoms."

LOUIS BONAPARTE, who a short time ago made an unsuccessful attempt at Boulogne to raise an insurrection in France and dethrone Louis Philippe, still remains in prison; and his trial takes place before the Chamber of Peers, October 5th. He is much depressed, and looks very ill. It is expected he will not be put to death, but imprisoned. Louis is in the cell that was occupied by Fieschi, and is guarded by three men, night and day.

There is to be a great naval review at Spithead in October, before Queen Victoria; and the French government have offered to send eight or ten large men of war to add to its splendor.

The Thames Tunnel is finished to the Bank of the river.

There have been several riots in Ireland.

Lord Falkland, the new Governor of Nova Scotia, and lady, came in the Britannia to Halifax.

The Pasha of Rhodes has been disgraced for cruelty to the Jews.

A London correspondent of Bennett's Herald says: "Cases of death from starvation, whilst sweet American flour is getting sour under the villainous corn law in our warehouses, are becoming more frequent since the poor law was abolished, and mendacity is hunted by armed police out of our streets. Poor miserable wretches linger in solitude and perish from absolute want. The infernal hypocrites of the corn law are now engaged in lifting up a thanksgiving to the Almighty, since we were blessed with an abundant harvest, and in the same breath they frustrate his benevolence by refusing to accept of his abundance from neighboring soils."

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

Mail Robber Taken.—The great Eastern mail was robbed on the night of the 10th of last March, at Springfield, Ohio, of a large amount of money, estimated at the time at between thirty and forty thousand dollars. Since that time no traces could be discovered of the robber, until recently one of the guards in the employ of the mail contractors, made sufficient discovery in the matter to warrant the arrest of the driver of the coach from which the mail was taken, named Charles Bostwick, who has since confessed the crime, and given up \$18,000 of the money, which he says is all that he had taken. He is now confined in the jail at Springfield. The money is deposited in the Clinton Bank of Columbus, subject to the disposal of the sufferers.

Iron Election.—The election for a Delegate to Congress and Territorial officers, was held on Monday last.

Iron Masters.—The iron masters, and those connected with the business in the city of Pittsburgh, entered into, a short time since, a new traffic of prices, at an advance of half a cent per pound, or ten dollars per ton, on all kinds of iron manufacture. A similar increase is asked for pig lead.

JACOB P. DE FOREST has been appointed by the President Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue at St. Louis, Missouri, from the 30th of September, 1840, vice Nathan Ranney, resigned.

Gen. Thomas Hinds, of Jefferson county, Mississippi, died at his residence on the 23d of August, from the rupture of a blood vessel. Gen. Hinds, who, it will be remembered, distinguished himself at the battle of New Orleans, stood deservedly high in the estimation of Gen. Jackson for his gallantry as a soldier, and worth as a man.

NEW YORK. The Herald of the 26th ultimo says in relation to the fall business in that city, that whatever be the cause—be it the medicine of the sub-treasury or not—it is positive and certain that the fall business is beginning with a vengeance.

Bunker Hill Monument Fair.—The proceeds of this fair, which was held for the purpose of aiding in the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, is estimated at from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Flour is selling at Springfield, in this State, at \$5 50 per barrel. It commands \$5 in this place.

Health of the Maumee Valley.—The Manhattan Advertiser says: "The 'sickly season' which is just now closed, has been to the people of the Maumee Valley, one of comparative health."

Cheap Enough.—One cent is now the price of cabin passage, between New York and New Haven, in the splendid steamer American Statesman. This is done out of opposition to the new line, which has also reduced its fare, and has, it is said, a purse that defies bankruptcy.

Boston and Buffalo Rail Road.—A meeting is to be held in Boston for the purpose of raising subscriptions to the capital for the section of this road from Attica to Buffalo; \$350,000 is the amount wanted.

Lord Falkland, who succeeds Sir Colin Campbell in the government of Nova Scotia, has arrived in that Province.

FOR THE ILLINOIS FREE TRADER.

Newark, La Salle County, Illinois.

Gentlemen—Through the medium of your paper I beg leave to direct the attention of the emigrant, who is wending his way into the wilds of the far west, to the advantages which the town of NEWARK now holds forth.

This young and promising village, which contains about one hundred enterprising inhabitants, is situated upon the state road leading from Chicago to Ottawa, through Naperville and Oswego. Also, upon the county road leading from Juliet to Dixon's Ferry, on Rock river, passing through Lisbon and Milford. Another road leads from this place through Mission Point and Indian Creek, to Ottawa, a distance of 19 miles. The state road granted by the Legislature, passes from Rock Island to this place; thence to Juliet, at which place it intersects the great national road to Toledo, Ohio.

Thus we see, from the position of the place, and from the termination and intersection of so many important roads, that NEWARK is destined to be a town of magic growth, and importance. The situation affords one of the most delightful prospects in the State. From the same elevated spot, and with one happy sweep of the eye, Holderman's Grove, Kellogg's Grove, Collins' Grove, Big Grove, Long Grove, and Hollenback's Grove can be distinctly seen, making the most beautiful and perfect rural scenery that can fill the fancy and alleviate the eye from that painful monotony of which the travelers so unusually complain in passing through Illinois.

Newark contains eleven dwelling houses, one store, one tavern, one grocery, one shoe shop, one cabinet shop, one blacksmith shop, two tailor shops, and one wagon shop; and as a necessary ornament to the place, there is one Lawyer, one Justice of the Peace, and one Physician.

MILFORD lies two miles north-west of Newark, and is a fine town, situated on Fox river, with one grist mill, and one saw mill. A little further north, and upon the same beautiful stream, four miles from Newark, are Mr. Hollenback's mills. Lisbon is 7 miles, Oswego 15, Naperville 28, and Chicago 56 miles from Newark. Therefore, Newark, much from her situation in the centre of those fine growing towns, gathering from them a variety of advantages, and surrounded with one of the most productive agricultural sections of the State, be a place of some importance. And health, which is a matter of the deepest interest with us all, is here enjoyed by the citizens to a greater extent, and with less interruption from diseases than any other town in Illinois. Hence, the young mind is watched over with peculiar interest, and cultivated with the greatest care, imbibing in their tender years the principles of virtue, truth, and knowledge, which never fail to exercise a happy influence through all the social and political relations in life.

The emigrant who seeks a happy home, will find in the people of Newark, and in those of the adjacent country, the same generosity of feeling, the same intelligence, and the same sacred regard for morality and religion that he has left in his own native State. A TRAVELER.

Chicago, Oct. 7, 1840.

For the Illinois Free Trader.

"Encourage your Mechanics." Messrs Editors—Permit me through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of the citizens of Ottawa and the surrounding country, to the new establishment which has lately been commenced in our town by our enterprising townsman, Mr. Drew. He has, at considerable expense, erected a commodious building at the east end of Canal Street, immediately on the banks of Fox river, in which he has placed all the necessary machinery, entirely of his own construction, for Turning of all descriptions, with horse power. It cannot but be evident to every one, that such an establishment, connected with a Cabinet Ware Room, which he has partially in operation, will be a source of convenience, if not of considerable importance, to the people of this section of country. It is to be hoped that our citizens, instead of sending east or south for their furniture, will first give Mr. Drew a call, and extend to him as liberal patronage as his perseverance and industry entitle him to.

X. Y. Z.

From the New York Planet.

A Hard Cider Melody.

Air—"The last rose of summer,"

'Tis the last of whig loafers,

Left singing alone,

All his pot-house companions

Are fuddled and gone.

No flower of his kindred,

No rum-blossom nigh,

With a song on his lips,

And a drop in his eye.

I'll not leave thee, thou rose bud,

To pine on the stem,

Since the others are snoring,

Go snore now with them.

Thus kindly I lay

A soft plank 'neath my head,

Where the mates of the cabin

Lie, hard cider dead.

So soon I may follow,

When the whigs all decay,

And no cider is left us

To moisten our clay.

When the whigs are all withered,

And hard cider gone,

Oh! who would inhabit

This log cabin alone?

From Florida.

ST. AUGUSTINE, SEPT. 11, 1840.

INDIAN FIGHT.—On Sunday last, Lieut. HANSON, 7th infantry, discovered numerous signs around his post at Wachacha, proceeded with 30 men in search of the trail. He had not advanced far before he received a heavy fire from the enemy who appeared in large force. One of his men was killed and four wounded whom he succeeded in taking back to the garrison. There were over a hundred Indians.

Another letter says: "I have just conversed with a gentleman direct from Newmansville, who states that the body of

Geiger was not found until Thursday the 10th. When found, it exhibited one of the most revolting spectacles of fiendish vengeance, seen since the commencement of the war. He was first whipped until his back was a mass of clotted gore; his legs were ripped from his feet to his hips, then cut with a knife entirely round until his upper parts were nearly separated from his lower, his heart taken out, and his head cut off. His head has not been found. He was one of a party of volunteers stationed at Fort Walker, who carried the express to Lieut. Hanson, informing him of the Indian sign.

The Wheat Crop.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1840.

I notice in the U. S. Gazette of this city a few days since, extracts of letters from Virginia, giving a very unfavorable account of the wheat crop of part of that state. I can from actual observation confirm the statement of the writer who communicated those extracts, viz: That the wheat crop along our Atlantic border is short in quantity, and very defective in quality, and the rye crop in the same district of country almost an entire failure. I bring this matter to your notice, in order that the agriculturists of the western part of our state, may through your paper be apprised of the circumstance, and as one of them, I have come to the conclusion to let my wheat, for the present, remain in stack. With the defective crop along the coast, and the uncertainty as to bread stuffs being wanted in Europe, I deem this a prudent conclusion. In the winter we can get out our wheat when the straw can be economically used—and the chances, in my opinion, are more in favor of higher than lower rates for bread stuffs. No injury can arise from the papers west generally noticing this matter—it will call the attention of farmers to it, and if an advance occurs on wheat before another harvest, it is better that they should have the benefit, in preference to speculators.—A Western New Yorker.

A Counter Revolution in Mexico.

The Richmond Whig says, that in a letter received in that city from Galveston, in advance of the regular mail, it is stated that the federal party have retaken the city of Mexico, and imprisoned Bustamante. The news was conveyed by express from the federal army at the capital, to the Texian General at Austin. The same letter also says, that on the receipt of this intelligence at Galveston, that the part of the federal army recruited there, two thousand strong, with their leaders, Canales and Carabajal, embarked immediately for Matamoros, to aid in its reduction.

The President's House.

From Mr. Lincoln's speech it will be seen that the following are the appropriations, made by Congress to the President's House successively, since the erection of that mansion:

John Adam's Administration	\$14,000
Thomas Jefferson's "	20,000
James Madison's "	28,000
James Monroe's "	50,000
John Q. Adams's "	20,000
Andrew Jackson's "	30,000
Martin Van Buren's "	20,000

So much for Mr. Ogle's charges against the present Administration of extravagance. Governor Lincoln, who is a Harrison man, says that Ogle charges all the Presidents we have had, except General Washington, with being THIEVES!—Harrisburg (Pa.) Keystone.

The best Guess yet.

The N. O. Picayune says, "What is the use of making so much fuss about the ensuing Presidential election? Subscribers to newspapers (excepting a few) now-a-days see nothing but inflammatory articles about standing armies, negro evidence, hard cider, more changes, lies nailed to the counter, keep the ball in motion, locofoco dishonesty, whig tricks, corruption, infamous, &c. &c. &c. We say what's the use of all this? We never make a muss about these things, and yet we know, as certainly as we are writing this article, that Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison will be elected President of the United States in November next: Provided, Martin Van Buren is not. But what's the use of making a noise about it?"

A True Statement.

The banks may swindle the people out of thousands of dollars, and go free; while an honest man is imprisoned for his poverty.

Ferry Notice.

I will ferry families, attending divine worship on the Sabbath, for a small compensation, provided the same be paid in advance, either monthly, quarterly or yearly. SAMUEL W. ROGERS.

October 9, 1840. 21—4w

NOTICE is hereby given that the Administrators of the estate of Lucius Woodruff, deceased, late of the firm of Woodruff & Cadwell, take this method of informing the citizens of Ottawa and its vicinity who may have demands against the said firm, to please call and get their dues; likewise those that know themselves indebted to the same will please call and make payment as soon as possible and save cost, &c.

J. KELSEY,

Administrator.

Ottawa, Oct. 9, 1840.